SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

AN IMPORTANT DESIDERATUM.—The position we have often assumed, when speaking of the prosperity of the islands, that their permanent interests depend upon the development of their agricultural resources, we presume no one will question. Unless this can be accomplished, every branch of business must be restricted within very narrow limits. We should, doubtless, still continue to supply the necessities whale-ships, and transient vessels touching at our various ports for refreshments, and there would be some small degree of commercial activity created by Kossuth, and his reception in England. these limited means of paying for our imports. But this does not embrace the tithe of what the Sandwich Islands are capable of adding to the resources and commerce of the world. Their position, climate, soil, all demand a more energetic progress than these triffing outlets for our productions can ever insure.

At the present moment, no market exists for even the limited amount, comparatively, which is produced. But this evil will cure itself in due time. California and Oregon are our natural markets for sugar, coffee, salt, etc., and they will not always be found, as now, overstocked with these articles, which are selling at ruinous rates to importers. It is to them we must mainly look for an outlet, and for purchasers of our productions; and it is in view of this fact, that we desire to call the attention of planters and business men generally at the islands, to the desirableness of making a united effort to procure, from the American government, an exemption from the payment of the 30 per cent duty now imposed upon the introduction of our sugars into these countries.

We have no doubt that this government would most zealously employ every legitimate means at its command, for the accomplishment of an object upon which so much depends. It is true that the present treaty with the United States allows no such privilege, nor any favor, not enjoyed by the most favored nation. But it is equally true that the best disposition exists at Washington to favor and augment the commerce of this kingdom with the neighboring state of California, and territory of Oregon. With themour commercial intercourse has an opportunity of expanding itself, to the mutual advantage of both countries. We want their productions, and they want ours. Their lumber, flour and salmon, are in increasing demand here, and are the staples of the country; as sugar, salt and coffee are of the Hawaiian Islands.

If, therefore, the present treaty with the United States could be so modified as to admit our sugars into California and Oregon free, as our coffee now is, an equivalent could be made by allowing their lumber, four and salmon to be introduced into these islands free. Such a concession would operate favorably upon the growing enterprise of those Pacific

In thus presenting this important topic to he consideration of the public, we have little doubt that a discussion of its merits and feasibility will be elicited. which may lead to a favorable result. A convention of planters, and business men generally, to further the object, would have the effect of concentrating their opinions and views, and might induce this government to send a special agent to Washington to propose the arrangement to the American government. Such a convention might meet at Honolulu in June next, when the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society takes place, and when most of the planters, it is presumed, will be present.

At all events, we regard the matter of sufficie importance to make a vigorous effort to effect it; and know of no way more likely to result in action, than the one suggested above. We invite discussion upon t, and offer our columns for the purpose.

"THE WEEKLY ARGUS," made its appearance as formerly announced, on the 14th inst., under the editorial charge of Mat. K. Smith, whom we welcome to all the joys and sorrows of an editor's life. The Argus is a small sheet, of three columns to the page, our meaning, amazingly, when he conceived that we had any "solicitude" for the "pecuniary interests" of his supporters. They must judge for themselves whether they get their money's worth. By the way, for or against them. We learn that they have not when are we to have the completion of the first sentence of the first paragraph, of the first editorial of the first number of the "Weekly Argus"? "Anon"

ber; but, really, we must whisper in the ear of our worthy confere, in the most unpresuming manner possible. - Do, brother, for the credit of the fraternity, mend your syntax, and not allow "greatness of mind" to prevent that attention to the little details, which true greatness never overlooks. In other words; friend Smith, write your own editorials, and do not allow the ignoramus who penned your leader, to disgrace the editorial fraternity, or the printer's craft, by another deformity like your leader of "Jan 14. 1850." We have run over three or four paranders, of which a school-boy should be ash

number, the "Weekly Argus" has merely slipped into the cast off cuticle of the "Mirror," "News," "Times," &c., and will fully develop itself "anon." We shall see.

Sandwich Islands is again indebted to the firm of They say he did not sufficiently appreciate G. B. Post & Co., of San Francisco, for forwarding compliment paid to him by the mails of October 13th, 27th, and Nov. 11th The two first-mentioned mails had been lying some this, and say that he showed his greatness and tact three weeks in their counting home by going to Facility to Facility the showed his greatness and tact of the Maid of Julpha, a British brig which arrived his ulterior bere on the 7th inst., Measrs. Post & Co., offered This they neglected to do, and thus our mails we

was only through the promptness and energy of The following letter to the Messrs. Post & Co., that it was procured from the Post-office before day-light on the 15th and sent binned and and on by the Aldeburas, which sailed that day.

Such gratuitous and highly valuable service to no. at the islands, needs only to be known, to be approximated by the entire foreign community here;

ROSSUTES LIKETED TO MAYOR KINGS
Rossum A. C. Rispinst. Mayor of the Care of Sun, and the literature of the literature of the control of the con preciated by the entire foreign community here; and we can assure them of the warment thanks of all interested in the arrival of the mails, for their disipterested kindness in the premises.

GAXGORY & Co.'s Expanse has our thunist for

baran on the 13th inst, THREE mails from New my life. York were received. Our advices are thus brought of the Sultan, I stepped on board the Mississippi fridown to the 29th of October, from Liverpool, to

able to make this port.

There is much interesting intelligence in our files, particularly concerning the movements of

A new ministry has been formed in France, consisting of the following persons:-

Justice, M. Corbin; Foreign Affairs, M. Turgot; Public Instruction, M. C. Giraud; Interior. M. de Thorigny; Commerce, M. de Cassabianca; Public Works, M. Lacrosse; War, Gen. Saint Arnaud; Marine, M. H. Fortoul; Finance, M. Blondel. M, de Manpas is named Perfect of Po-

The English parliament has been further pro-rogued to the 25th of January next.

The Emperor of Hayti has concluded a with the Dominicans for one year. It is rumored that negotiations are pending with he Spanish Minister at Washington for the release of the American prisoners concerned in the recent

The death of Governor Ulhazy's wife, at New Buda, Iowa, (the Hungarian settlement) is

mentioned in the papers.

The United States steamship Mississippi, arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, from the Dardanelles, which she left on the 16th of September, via Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 15th ult., with the exiled companions of Kossuth, the hero of Hungary himself having disembarked at Gibraltar for

England. The New York Herald says: The ship had some rough weather in her pasage. She steamed 4,000 miles with 600 tons of She is anchored off the Navy Yard, and is scarcely at all out of repair.-The unnecessary heaviness of her yards and spars is very remarkable, and gives her a very clumsy appearance, and must interfere with her sailing. She has been away 2 and a-half years, and would not have returned for another half-year, but for the order to bring Kossuth and his companions to this country.

It appears that most of them intend to avail themselves of the amnesty, and to go back to Hungary again. Col. Perczl will probably remain here. He has got some money saved out of the fire and smoke. The others have scarcely any resources of their own. They had only \$2,500 among them all. It is said the old Turk gave them, on coming away, 28,000 piastres. The officers of the Mississippi made up a subscription for

Col. Perczl is brother of General Perczl, who United States. had the largest army under his command, next to States, as well as upon the interests of planters here; sissippi, on account of the delicate condition of his wife. The only two men on board the Mississippi, and who was unable to come in the Mississippi frigate; but I feel consoled at the idea that in adopting such a course I not only who were hung in effigy in Austria, are Col. Perczl from such sufferings but made to be conducted to your glorious shores on board the Mississippi frigate; but I feel consoled at the idea that in adopting such a course I not only who were hung in effigy in Austria, are Col. Perczl Georgey, and who was unable to come in the Mispartment. They were both members of the Diet. Major Gyurman was editor of one of the revolutionary journals. We understand the Hungarians have appointed a committee of three, of themselves. municate with their American friends and such Hungarians and other foreigners in this counry as may desire to promote their views. These three gentlemen alone are authorized to speak for the party. Their names are Col. Berzenczy, Col. Perczl, and Capt. Kalapsa. One of these gentlemen holds a document in the handwriting of Kosoth, recommending him and others, as his personal staff, to the favor of the American people. The writing of the body of the document, and the names, is in a very neat small hand, while Kossuth's signature is large and loose. He signs himself "Kossuth, Governor of Hungary."

It seems there are two parties of Hungarians on board the Mississippi—one in favor of Kossuth, and the other against him, and in favor of Count Bathyani; and it is said that some curious revelations will be made in the course of a few days, by the party opposed to Kossuth. Count Bathyani was not on speaking terms with Kossuth, and would not embark in the Mississippi with him. We have been informed that, had Kossuth returned Argus is a small sheet, of three columns to the page, but the promise of enlargement is held out, "anon." the result. The Hungarians will remain on board We re-iterate our good wishes for his success, and the Mississippi till some arrangements are made would intimate to our gentle friend, that he mistook to receive them on shore. The desire, at least of Kossuth's party among them, is to remain together till their great chieftain arrives.

They have been already discussing American politics, and have formed their opinions of parties, a very high opinion of American statesmen, and that they are quite dissatisfied with Daniel Webster's letter to Hulsemann, which they say does not go half far enough. Everything was done by the aptain and officers to make them comfortable dur-We are quite disposed to be lenient, in regard to ing the voyage, and they must have suffered many typographical errors, &c., especially in a first num-

THE ALLEGED MISUNDERSTANDING RETWEEN KOSSUTH AND THE OFFICERS OF THE MISSISsippi.—We have seen the apartments allotted to ting room, and three bed rooms, with a water closet or, rather, one bed room neatly divided by curtains, one compartment having a bed for Kossuth, another for his wife, and another for his children. Kossuth and his companions had perfect free-dom to do what they pleased, and the best understanding existed between them during the entire

The story about Kossuth domineering and acting the doctor, and other officers, to give the statement ing. tured after being allowed to leave Turkey; and, were besides, he had no money to take himself and his promise been performed.

The mail of the 11th Nov., from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th Dec., and it was only through the promptness and energy of simple.

Nov. 11th, from New York, and to Dec. 14th, from cheer of the officers and the crew—those frank, loya San Francisco. We are indebted to Capt. Livermore for a file of San Francisco papers to that date.

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So calm has been the wea and the coast for the past few weeks, that every vessel has made long passages. The Aldebaran was eight days in sight of this island, without being sir, how fervently I must have wished to have the honor to be conducted by this very frigate to the United States.

But I know that the sympathy of the United States is not given to any man in the world for his

own sake, but for the principles' sake that he represents. And so I felt convinced that I would prove unworthy to this sympathy (this highest treasure of my life) should I neglect, for a single moment, the duties which Divine Providence has assigned to me; should I neglect to provide according to the exigenwhich the glorious Republic of the United State

honored with its approbation and its sympathy.

It became, therefore, an imperious duty of honor and conscience to me not to leave Europe without arranging my public and private affairs, and carefully providing against any harm to the sacred aim of my life, for that time which I shall have to enjoy the honor of the hospitality of your glorious land.

So the most imperious duties of a patriot, a father

and a man, impose upon me the necessity to stop for a few days in England before I continue my passage to the United States. Com. Morgan, at Spezzia, and afterwards Captain Long, of the Mississippi, here did, with the noble kindness of a true American heart, appreciate the motive of this necessity, and generously consented to

wait with the Mississippi in the bay of Gibralter, for my return from England with the packet boat which leaves Southampton on the 27th inst. But the government of the French "Republic. (not the French nation, but its present government, refused to grant me permission to pass rapidly through France, by which passage I might have spared time and sufferings to my wife and children. And now the first means of conveyance to England I can avail myself of, is only a packet boat, expected to-morrow to arrive from the Orient; and this, too

making eleven days to England from here. On the other hand, Capt. Long informs me that any longer delay here would render not only my associ ates, but also the officers and crew of the Mississippi liable, in approaching the coast of the United States at a late season, to many sufferings, by having to endure excessively severe cold and stormy weather. So considering, on the one side, that the nost sa-cred duties force me not to leave Europe for some time, before providing for my affairs in England, and considering on the other side that only staying eight

or ten days in England, it were entirely impossible to join again the Mississipi here before the 18th of November, so that of course we could only arrive in the second half of December on your hospitable shores, it became absolutely a duty of honor to me not to cause any augmentation to the hardships and sufferings to the officers and crew of this ship, and them on board, and are ready to subscribe again not to embarrass them in their public service, as also to alleviate my own associates in their passage to the

These are the motives, sir, which deprive me of the honor to be conducted to your glorious shores high satisfaction an entire month sooner to enjoy the happiness of landing at New-York, as I am decided to leave England on board the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 7th November for New-York.

Having had the inestimable pleasure to read reported in the public papers that the city of New-York resolved to honor, with a generous reception and hospitality in my undeserving person, the cause and principles I represent, I regard it to be my duty respectfully to inform you, sir, and by your kind interference, the generous city of New York, about my intention to leave Liverpool for your city on the 7th

I confidently hope that the people and governmen of the United States will appreciate my motives, and approve the course I was bound to adopt.

Let me hope, also, sir, that I might nothing have lost by the imperious necessity of this course, from you and your people's sympathies, which, though conscious not to have merited, I consider the greatest honor of my life, the highest reward for my sufferings, and the most honoring encouragement steadily to go on toward that noble aim which the people of the United States have sanctioned and sanctified by

its sympathy.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the expression of my highest regards, lasting gratitude, and most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obsequious servant,

KOSSUTH. U. S. STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, Bay of Gibraltar,

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Lee and associate Justices Andrew nd Ii on the Bench. The King vs. Hoopalahe indicted for embezzlement.

The counsel for the crown entered a Nolle Prosegni. Postponed for trial at the next May term of the

Circuit to be held at Lahaina, the prisoner having made an affidavit that he had important witnesses at Lahaina, who could prove that he was in his house on the night when the assault was made. The King vs. Kaelemakula et. al. indicted for trea-

son. Verdict not guilty. Evidently the court and ury thought that the prisoners though guilty of a riot were not liable to be hung for treason.

A. B. Bates Esq. counsel for the crown. J. Montgomery Esq. counsel for the accused.

The King vs. Paalua indicted for forgery. The risoner was arraigned for the forgery of an order in the name of governor Kekuanaoa on the Minister of Finance for \$100, and another on Mr. Edward Brown for \$250. Verdict guilty.

A. B. Bates, counsel for the crown. J. W. H. Kauwahi, counsel for the accused.

The King vs. Kaapuni and Nahelaka, indicted for assing counterfeit orders. These prisoners were arraigned as being engaged with Paalua in his forgery, on the Minister of Finance and on Mr. Brown. The counsel for the crown entered a Nolle Proseque

of this court to try cases of smuggling was not at all A River Reserved for the c

A. W. Persons and S. Burbank Louis, for the ac-

The King vs. Kusans indicted for manslaughter in Alling Kesulani a constable who interfered with the risoner while beating his wife. Verdict guilty. A. B. Bates Rec. counsel for the crown. 8. Burbank and J. W. H. Kauwahi Esque, for pri-

The King vs. Kaumi and Kaui. The accused were came before this court on appeal.

FOREIGN NEWS .- By the arrival of the Alde- and will ever be the aim of all the endeavors of all The evidence on the part of the prosecution was so and officers of religious co slight that the court ordered a Nolle Prosequi to be citizens, nothing else. Any deviation from this overcome the habit. His reference to the University

> branding. Neither party being ready for trial this case was postponed for trial at the next term.

the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to the mercy of the court. A. B. Bates Esq. for the crown.

James C. Jewett vs A. P. Everett, T. Shillaber This was an action by the plaintiff as Captain and Consignee of the cargo of the ship " Philom recover the balance of the proceeds of that cargo in

the hands of the defendants, amounting to fourteen thousand dollars and upwards. The defendants were ready and willing to pay, bu they denied that they were bound to pay the plain-tiff. They contended that they held the proceeds of

the Philomela's cargo, as agents of Messrs. J. Howard & Son, and not as the agents of the plaintiff. The main question in the case was one of law, the evidence being almost entirely written, and the court harged in favor of the defendants.

A. B. Bates, Esqr. for plaintiff. S. Burbank, Esqr. for defendants.

S. Burbank Esq. for the prisoner.

Mano vs Mahuka. This was an action for trespass in taking 500 goats, the property of the plaintiff. Verdict, for the defendant.

J. W. H. Kauwahi for plaintiff. J. W. E. Maikai for defendant. David Oleloa vs Abel Harris.

This was an action to recover back the sun \$1200 paid in part payment for the schooner "Spartacus," on the ground that the defendant has kept his contract, with interest.

Verdict for the plaintiff, in the sum of \$1264. J. W. H. Kauwahi, T. Montgomery and A. B. Bates, for plaintiff. C. C. Harris and S. Burbank, for defendant. Thomas Richardson vs G. H. Bush.

Assumpsit to recover for fifteen months s clerk in the butcher business, Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$503. C. C. Harris, Esqr. for plaintiff. A. B. Bates, Esqr. for defendant.

Kahiki vs Kianui. This was an action on a contract to recover dama ges for the non performance of the defendant in not delivering certain stone for the building of a fence. Verdict for plaintiff, in the sum of \$101,62.

J. W. H. Kauwahi for plaintiff. Kanehina for defendant. Lea Ikeole vs T. Metcalf. This was an action for false imprisonment. Verdict for the defendant. J. W. H. Kauwahi for plaintiff. C. C. Harris for defendant. Kalimahuna vs T. Metcalf.

Assumpsit to recover the value of certain kale Verdict for defendant. J. W. H. Kauwahi for plaintiff. C. C. Harris for defendant.

Alanka vs Pukawale. This was a quarrel about the ownership of certain Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$30. Kalauhala for plaintiff.

J. W. Kauwahi for defendant. This case or motion of counsel for plaintiff was referred to J. Montgomery, M. F. Stokes and A. P. Everett to hear and report thereon to the court. A. W. Parsons and S. Burbank, Esqrs. for plain-

C. J. Allen and A. B. Bates, Esqs. for defendant Alexander Morrison vs B. F. Bolles, G. D. Gilmore and T. W. Everett. This was an action to recover damages on an

Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$3000, the ful penalty of the bond.

A. W. Parsons and J. Montgomery for plaintiff. A. B. Bates for defendants,

J. W. Kauwahi vs J Piikoi. Trespass damages laid at \$4000. Verdict for defendant.

J. Montgomery Esqr. for defendant: There have been twenty or more other cases disposed of this term, but we have no room to give an

> For the Polynesian NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Editor.-In reading over the article of Mr. Wyllie, in the Polynesian of Jan. 3rd, in which he endeavors to justify the exclusion of clergymen from the house of Representatives, as suggested by him, the writer of these lines could not help but make some reflections, which, obvious as they will appear to many, perhaps may rightly claim an expression in the same paper. Mr. W. supports this legislative measure with arguments drawn from the peculiar duties of clergymen; he disqualifies them, in order to keep them close to the obligations of their The King vs. Kekau indicted for an assault and functions: he, the statesman, takes it upon himself, battery with intent to rob Mr. T. W. Everett and Mr. to provide for the conscientious performance of their duties, by debarring them from the access to a career, which may possibly deviate them therefrom. Such a proceeding, resolved upon by a competent ecclesiastical authority, might be deemed right and proper, but it is otherwise, when a statesman assumes such a position. The question arises: has he a right to do it? can he or any civil authority take the lead in purely administrative matters of the church? Mr. W. appeals to the example of England. But is he not aware of the vast difference, which exists in the mutual relation of church and state there and here? Has not England an established church, the head of which is vested in the supreme civil authority? and is it not this amalgamation of both bodies, which since its first beginning, has given so much offense not only to Dissenters, but even to Episcopalians proof,-(the different movements of high churchmen. Tractarians, and the recent Gorham case, that has played, in the hands of Parliament, such an essential part in the discipline and administrathey having delivered the orders drawn by Paalua tion of church matters? And yet it would seem, that the alleged Act 41, George III, C. 63, admits a different interpretation from that made of it by Mr. W.; for in the previously mentioned exemptions from onerous duties and functions, we meet the expressions: "they cannot be compelled:" "are exempt," "privileged, but here it says: "they are not capable." Why may we not be allowed to refer this imputation of " incapacity" to the jealousy of the highest episcopalian dignitaries, who would bear ill the right of a low er of Parliament? At all events the inconnuence is palpable, which gives to the higher lergy such a weighty part in the legislation ilst the country parson cannot be ad r is it more difficult, to find a temporary substitute should not occur are on repeated to the find a temporary substitute swered charge of "wresting rights," or of compul-tates of N. A., we read the motives only of one states of N. A., we read the motives only of one there are only of others, ascribed to the find a temporary substitute swered charge of "wresting rights," or of compul-val of this expedition.

Compulsion our own tolerably computations are only of one states of the most accounts with statements of the most judicial; besides, the named states do certainly For his information we would state that these ture received from Honolulu, our convi not take the lead among their sisters, as far as in-telligence and political importance is concerned. cive measures for the propagation of their doctrines, changed. We find not However with an establishment Mr. W.'s law but on the other hand pursue their course by at the belief that a rupture

principle, leads either to an establishmen

The political legislator must not influence inner organization and discipline of christian com- ed out by the declaration of independence. nunities, unless they come in collision with exist- second, is now undergoing the "expurging" ing state-institutions or laws. He may make con- cess by the voluntary association of the good and cessions to certain dogmatic articles of religious the wise under the banner of Total Abstir denominations, as is the case with Quakers, Mora- The last remains to blacken our civil code, in me vian brethren, Jews, &c., in modifying an obliga- ly half the States; from the others it has been win tion to the state, which is in contradiction with out by State Legislation. their consciences, but to take rights away from them, he is not entitled.

a burthen. That it may be so under certain cir- first effort? cumstances, cannot be questioned, but the safest emedy against this evil is the right of declining. bear upon the political question involved in the As far as the writer knows the views of nations premises, the government have the right to impos and individuals on this subject, it is held as a right. duties on rum, gin and brandy to an extent not a still more, an honorary right, for it holds out to man seeding their treaty stipulations. the prospect to a situation, which, more than any other, procures him the esteem and respect of his and with this law staring our Legislators in the fellow-citizens. Only by disgracing crimes this face, I conceive they not only have the right, by right can be forfeited.

cumstances, which may induce the politician to race. The talk about "tyranny and oppres exclude a certain class of individuals from certain arbitrary and unjust" &c. &c., are applying republic functions or employments. But then it high sounding but very inaccurate terms in the must only be with the design to ward off an evil, and really from this point of view has the exclusion of clergymen from legislative assemblies been lately urged in different countries. The reasons creditable to his head and to his heart, even if it were, on one hand, the preponderant influence of should be at the expense of his palate. which in some countries an organized clergy is possessed over the great mass of an unintelligen population; on the other, the possibility of an abuse, which the clergy represented in undue pro- a "myth" is? as the "Weekly Argus" is said portion, might make for the interest of its denomination and the prejudice of political or social institutions. These dangers are less important in the more enlightened countries, and dwindle away against the injustice, involved in the violation of rights of a great class of respectable citizens. If, we are rather of the opinion that the word "myth" however, Mr. W. can defend his measure from

IMPARTIALIS.

MR. EDITOR .- By inserting the following your paper, you will but perform an act of justice: as the friends of Temperance have not had on fourth the amount of your columns that the ene mies to this cause bave exacted; and it is but fair that the remedy should be employed, to counteract tives from the several districts specified. the poisoning influence of such articles as have been inflicted upon this community.

paper, we desire to be heard, for

An article in your paper of January 10th, con taining the views of the writer on the subject of Temperance is commendable for the courteou spirit which pervades it. Not holding the same poinions of the writer on this subject, I desire to give my reasons for sustaining the grounds of total abstinence both scritpurally and politically. Experience has taught those who have had an opportunity of witnessing the Temperance movements in other countries under the "old pledge, that by allowing wine to the members, no sacrifice of comfort, or self denial to the wealthy classes re ulted, as this constituted emphatically the gentleman's beverage. To those in poorer circumstan, ces, accustomed to their rum and gin, these cheaper commodities only being within the reach of their means, they, if joining the voluntary associations for the promotion of Temperance, had neces

sarily to practise these virtues. The writer of this article in many instances ha heard the argument advanced that the rich could freely partake of their wine whilst the poor labo rer was deprived of what he considered his "drop of comfort." Restrict the wealthy in your pledge, and I will cheerfully join your society and give up my favorite beverage, was the common remark

among the poor. Necessity, consistancy and common justice rejuired a compliance with the requirements of the larger class, and the pledge was amended accor dingly. The quotations from the Bible given by Mr. Rhodes require some examination that we may arrive at the true intention of the expressions Several of our most learned Divines after careful examination of this subject state that two kinds of wine were in use in ancient times; the one an un fermented juice of the grape which in scripture is commended as of service to mankind, and anothe the fermented or alcoholic to which reference i made in Proverbs xx, 1. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Proverbs xxiii, 31 and 32, "Look thou not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.-At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The commendation of the unfernented wine, it is believed, is perverted too often by those who seek, in the sacred writings, for an apology for "wine bibbing and drunkenness." In Oriental countries customs are slow in changing and we are informed by travellers that the express ed juice of the grape is at the present time inspis sated, in which state it will keep without fermentation an indefinite period of time, and is still when of departure, reached that port in safety, and diluted, drank and preferred to any other form in several of those countries.

If the above statements be correct, the scriptural argument in favor of drinking the compo We could extend the scriptural argument to a ength that would greatly exceed the limits of your

ot take the lead among their sisters, as far as in- societies have never claimed the right to use coerand motives might be warranted, it is very differ-ent where church and state are independent from moral sussion, and to prevent moderate drinking, each other, and full toleration is exercised. Every by showing the tendency which past experience dents of the state on the discipline and encroachment of the state on the discipline and has taught us, that the ranks of drunks administration of the church, or any infringement always filled by recruits from this church. He found guilty of adultary in the court below and the of the rights of its members, as such, has to be remits the evils of drunkenness—why not strike at pelled with energy. To the state, the members the root of the evil, after experience has taught us

nt or to in- States is one in point. America received bal cal laws, bad drunken habits and bad negro sen the tude from her parent England. The first she via

The worst of servitude is that inflicted by brandy bottle, "et id omne genus ;" and is it a This leads to another point. Mr.W. considers the eligibility to the house of representatives as an onus declaration of independence after so successful,

"By the closest reasoning" that I can bring

"The first law of nature is self-preservation owe it to the nation, to impose a heavy duty as The writer will not deny, that there can be cir- protection against these destroyers of the hur

If Mr. R. will but reconsider the subject with coolness. I have no fear but the result will k

AMERICUS.

For the Polynesian. Mr. Editor,-Can you inform your readers wh be a "myth," with a "sphinx-like gaze." I should like to know what a "myth" is.

We do not pretend to be very deeply read in mythology, but from what we recollect about i is of modern coinage, and it doubtless represent this point of view, we will give him at least credit the impersonation of everything fabulous,—a cognor fighting on his own ground. deal in fables, and nurse monsters. We pass the inquiry over, however, to our more learned cotem porary for a solution.-En. POLYNESIAN.

REPRESENTATIVES .- In addition to those pub. lished in our last, the following persons have been reported as elected to the House of Represent

R. E. Wakeman, Waialua, Oahu; Z. P. Kanmaia, Lahaina, Maui; Najapaakai, Kaamapah, Maui; John Richardson, Waikapu, Maui; 2. Notwithstanding your disclaimer, in last week's Kaauwai, Makawao, Maui; J. Harbottle, Ham, shall, Lihue, Kauai : G. M. Robertson, Hamaku Hawan.

> LATEST DATES EROM SAN FRANCISCO,-We are indebted to G. D. Gilman Esq. of Labaina, for the Alta California of December 15th and 16th, re ceived at that port by the schooner Edward L Frost, which arrived there on the 13th inst., 2 days from San Francisco.

-The market is reported dull for island produce :- potatoes selling for 1 cent and 1 1-2 cents per lb. A cargo which cost \$1,000 at Hawni

-The steamer "Constitution" is advertised to sail for the Sandwich Islands on the 22d December. The Constitution proceeds to Honolulu, en route for her station between the Sandwich Islands where she will be run by the North Pacific Steam Navigation Company. F. R. Loomis, Secretary. -The steamships Panama, with 240 pass

and the North America, with 200, cleared on the 15th, the former for Panama and the latter for Sa Juan. The shipment of treasure by the Panam unounted to \$1,300,000, none was forwarded by the Nicaragua route. The apparent falling off in the amount is explained by the fact, that the above sum was the accumulation of only ten days;-the Golden Gate having taken down a very large mount on the 5th.

-The Alta says, "Private advices from Wastngton, announce it as certain, that Mr. Webser and Mr. Corwin would leave the Cabinet on first of December. It would not surprise us find this rumor true; but there have been so many predictions of the kind, that we hardly know wh ther to give this credit or not.

-The two warehouses of Messrs Hussey, Bond and Hale, fell, with a crash on the 12th, owing the weakness of the piles which supported them-A vast quantity of goods were buried in the water no accurate estimate of the loss had vet peen made -A new work, "The life and character of John Paul Jones," by John Henry Sherburne, has been ceived at San Francisco. It is dedicated to the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Sec. of the Navy, and therefore presumed to be a correct and valua addition to American history.

-The Hon. J. M. Jones, U. S. District Judge for the southern district of California, died at San Jose of consumption, on the 15th.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS EXPEDITION

A recent arrival from Honolulu informs us that the last days of October, concerning whose inter tions and prospects so much was said at the time correspondence published in another column anounces that a peacable landing was effected, company having been received with a kindle come; and that, up to the date of our last ac the expedition whatever motives may have influ having settled down in their new h ing a disposition to obey the laws and respect the only, are we made to record their violation. have expressed their con we should be free from setting an evil example to this country, they write cheerfully, and allude those who may be ruined thereby.

The writer is crideatly and attentions extended them by the resident foreign population of the Islands. principles of Total Abstinence Societies, or we entertain apprehension and distrust at their preshould not bear the oft repeated and as often an ence. It will be perceived by our correspondence

Feb. 18, 1881 .40-1v